

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

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號二廿七一年一十八百八千一英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1881.

日七廿六六年己辛

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

M. S. J. CRUTCH is authorized to sign our Firm per Procuration.

REISS & Co.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1881.

To Let.

GODOWNS TO BE LET.

Apply to SHARP & Co.,
Land and Estate Agents,
13, Queen's Road Central, opposite
the Chartered Bank of India,
Australia and China.
Hongkong, July 20, 1881.

DENTAL NOTICE.

FROM August 1st, 1881, Dr. H. YARDLEY EASTLAKE, M.A.D.S., will take Charge of the DENTAL PRACTICE of Dr. Wm. G. EASTLAKE, in Hongkong; and will Open his NEW DENTAL ROOMS, Lower Floor of the HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS, Wyndham Street. Latest Scientific Applications and Improvements in Dentistry. Office Hours from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Hongkong, July 12, 1881.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

DURING my Absence from Hongkong, Mr. ROBERT COOKE will act as SECRETARY.

By Order of the Board,

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, June 13, 1881.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....\$1,000,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—A. McIVER, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
E. R. BELLIOS, Esq. | Hol. F. B. JOHNSON,
H. DE C. FOIBES, Esq. | Wm. REINERS, Esq.
H. HOPIUS, Esq. | F. D. SASSON, Esq.
W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Thomas JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER.
Shanghai, Ewen CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County
Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum
" 6 " 4 per cent.
" 12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, June 14, 1881.

COMPTOIR DES COMPTES DE PARIS.
(Incorporated 7th of April, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL
CONVENTION of 30th APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL PAID-UP.....\$2,200,000.
RESERVE FUND.....\$200,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BERGERE,
PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at:
London, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO,
MACKENZIE, BOMBAY, HONGKONG,
LYON, CALCUTTA, HAWKES,
NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW,
MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE UNION BANKS OF LONDON
MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. SCHWEBLIN,

Agent, Hongkong.

Hongkong, April 12, 1881.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DE-
POSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3% per Annum.

" 6 " 4% " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,

Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation.

THE CHINA MAIL.

For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,
H^E Recently arrived Mail and
other Steamships.

**AMERICAN AND ENGLISH
GROCERIES,**
FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED BY EVERY
MAIL

Eastern and Californian CHEESE.
Boneless CODFISH.
Prime HAMS and BACON.
Russian CAVIARE.
Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.
PEACH, and APPLE BUTTER.
Pickled OX-TONGUES.
Family PIG-PORK in legs and pieces.
Paragon MACKEREL in 5 lb cans.
Beau Ideal SALMON in 5 lb cans.
Cutting's Dessert FRUITS in 2½ lb cans.
Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.
Potted SAUSAGE and Sausage
MEAT.
Stuffed PEPPERS.
Assorted PICKLES.
MINCEMEAT.

COMB HONEY in Original Franks.
Richardson & Robbin's Celebrated Potted
MEATS.
Richardson & Robbin's Curried OYSTERS.
Lunch TONGUE.
Assorted American SYRUPS, for Sum-
mer Drinks.
McCarthy's Sugar LEMONADE.
Clam CHOWDER.
Codfish BALLS.
Green TURTLE in 2½ lb cans.

**CALIFORNIA
RACKER**
COMPANY'S BISCUITS in 5 lb
tins, and loose
Alphabetical BIS-
CUTS.
Fancy Sweet Mixed
BISCUITS.
Ginger CAKES.
Soda BISCUITS.
Oyster BISCUITS.

Cracked WHEAT.
OATMEAL.
HOMINY.
CORNMEAL.
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.
RYE MEAL

NEW BOOKS.—
3,000 Numbers "FRANKLIN SQUARE" and
"SEARCHIE" LIBRARIES, including
McCarthy's "HISTORY OF OUR OWN
TIMES," "ENDYMION," and
other recent Publications,
from 15 cents to 25
cents each.

HERBERT SPENCER'S COMPLETE WORKS
ON SYNTHETIC PHILOSOPHY.
LIVING'S COMPLETE WORKS.
HAWTHORNE'S COMPLETE WORKS.
EMERSON'S COMPLETE WORKS.
PRESCOOT'S COMPLETE WORKS.
EDGAR POE'S COMPLETE WORKS.
WILLIAM'S "MIDDLE KINGDOM."
GRIFFITH'S "MIKADO'S EMPIRE."
BANCROFT'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED
STATES.

HARPER'S HALF HOUR SERIES.
MEDICAL WORKS.

SCHOOL BOOKS.
PRESENTATION BOOKS.
WORKS OF REFERENCE.
ALBUMS of Music, with Words.
ALBUMS of Pianoforte Pieces.
Sheet MUSIC.
Photo. ALBUMS, Etc., Etc.
REVOLVING BOOK CASES.

STATIONERY.—
For LADIES, and OFFICE use.
OFFICE REQUISITES of every description.

SPECIALLY SELECTED
C I G A R S .

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER AND
AERATED WATERS.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
John Moir & Son's
FAMOUS HOUSEHOLD STORES.

TEYSSONNAEUF'S DESSERT FRUITS.

SAVOURY PATE.

PORK PATE.

ON PALATES.

HUNG (Hambo') BEEF.

TRIPE.

FRUITS for Ices.

SHERBET.

COCOTATINA.

VAR HOUTEN'S COCOA.

EFRA'S COCOA.

ROBINSON'S GROAT.

GELATINE.

Russia OX-TONGUES.

French PLUMS.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

SARDINES.

Ham TONGUE and
Chicken SAUSAGE.

ASPARAGUS.

MACARONI.

VERMICELLI.

SAUSAGES.

MEATS.

SOUPS, &c., &c.

SHIP/HANDLERY of every Description.

RIGGING and SAIL-MAKING promptly
executed.

Hongkong, June 20, 1881.

Mails.



MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA VIA KOBE
AND INLAND SEA.

THE S. S. "NIIGATA MARU," Capt.
Wynn, due here on or about the
18th July, will be despatched at above
or SATURDAY, the 23rd July, at Day
light.

Cargo received on board and Parcels at
the Office up to 6 p.m. of 23rd July.

No Bill of Lading signed under \$2

Freight.

All Claims must be settled on board
before delivery is taken, otherwise they
will not be recognized.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin Steerage.

To KOBE, \$6 25.
YOKOHAMA & NAGASAKI, 7½ 20.
SHANGHAI via YOKOHAMA, 120 40.

" " KOBE, 95 30.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN CABIN
PASSAGES.

CARGO and PASSENGERS for Nagasaki
will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail
Steamer at Kobe.

For further Particulars, apply at the
Company's OFFICES, PRAYA CENTRAL, West
Corner Puttong Street.

H. J. H. TRIPP,
Agent.

Hongkong, July 12, 1881. iy23

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAISE.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE LA GALLE, COLOMBIA,
ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, AND
MARSEILLE;

ATKO,

BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND
PORT LOUIS.

ON THURSDAY, the 28th day of July,
1881, at Noon, the Company's S.S.
SAGHAIEN, Commandant ROLLAND,
with MAILED, COMMANDER SPECIES,
and CARGO, will leave this Port for the
above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-
cepted in transit through Marseilles for the
principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until
Noon of 27th.

Cargo will be received on board until 4
p.m., Special and Parcels until 3 p.m. on
the 27th of July, 1881. (Parcels are not to
be sent on board; they must be left at
the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.

G. de CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, January 4, 1881. iy28

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF
PEKING will be despatched for San
Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATUR-
DAY, the 30th July, 1881, at 3 p.m., taking
Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the
United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and
Inland Cities of the United States via Over-
land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and
Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central
and South America by the Company's and
connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to
England, France, and Germany by all
trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 2
p.m., the 29th July. Parcel Packages will be
received at the office until 5 p.m., same day;
all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland
Cargo should be sent to the Company's
Office in Seated Envelopes, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 8, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 12, 1881. iy30

INSURANCES.

THAMES AND MERSEY MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—1, ROYAL EXCHANGE
BUILDINGS, LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
AGENTS in HONGKONG and CHINA for
the above Company are prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at Current Rates, allowing
usual Discounts.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 3, 1881. 3my82

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL.....\$2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong
for the above Company, are prepared to
grant Policies against FIRE to the
extent of \$10,000 on any Building, or
on Merchandise in the sum of Current
Rates RISKS on First Class Godowns
Reduced to 1% net premium per annum
from this date.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 10, 1881.

Insurances.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF
MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling
of which is paid up £100,000.
Reserve Fund up to £120,000.
Annual Income £250,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai,
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 15, 1881.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF
His Majesty King George The First,
A.D. 1720.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin Steerage.

To KOBE, \$6 25.
YOKOHAMA & NAGASAKI, 7½ 20.
SHANGHAI via YOKOHAMA, 120 40.

" " KOBE, 95 30.

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PASSAGES.

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Company's OFFICES, PRAYA CENTRAL, West
Corner Puttong Street.

H. J. H. TRIPP,
Agent.

Hongkong, July 12, 1881. iy23

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COM-
PANY.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Risks on First Class Godowns at 1
per cent. nott premium per annum.
NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 19, 1881.

PRUSSIAN NATIONAL INSURANCE
COMPANY, OF STETTIN.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are
prepared to Grant Insurances against FIRE
at Current Rates.

MEYER & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 10, 1881. 10my82

Insurances.

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COM-
PANY.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Risks on First Class Godowns at 1
per cent. nott premium per annum.
NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 19, 1881.

PRUSSIAN NATIONAL INSURANCE
COMPANY, OF STETTIN.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are
prepared to Grant Insurances against FIRE
at Current Rates.

MEYER & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 10, 1881. 10my82

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 21, Paul Jones, American

THE CHINA MAIL.

which he was held by his fellow-resident, which was to be sent after Mr Keswick, has now been delivered from the workman's hands. The testimonial is now on view at Mr John Noble's premises, and is well worth an inspection. It takes the form of a very large and massive tea and coffee service, with tray or salver, worked in solid and almost pure silver. In general appearance the service is exceedingly handsome, and is encased in a style which reflects great credit upon those who have supervised the workmanship. The designs are thoroughly Chinese in detail, though not in form; the chasing comprising representations of battle pieces, river scenery, gardens, grottoes, and the ever-graceful bamboo groves. As a matter of course, the imperial dragon seems to be everywhere, although his presence is not in any way out of keeping with the harmony and general effect of the work as a whole. The entire weight of the piece is about 500 ounces, and, as we have said, the workmanship and design are unusually rich and good. Altogether the testimonial is one which cannot fail to strike any one as an admirable specimen of Anglo-Chinese Art, a really handsome ornament, and worthy of the occasion which called it forth. It is a piece of plate of which its recipient may well be proud, whether from its merit as a work of art, or because of the associations of which it must ever be the remainder. The inscription has not as yet been placed on the salver, as intended.

Mr. Bell, the special artist of the *Illustrated London News*, who had been sketching in the interior of China for the last six months, on the 15th instant returned to Shanghai from the north.

The latest novelty in the United States is a patent underfanner. It is composed of some material which is very susceptible to heat, and as the weather becomes warmer, the underfanner expands and is nothing more than a thin singlet. But if a change should occur and the weather become cold, this singlet contracts and thickens and becomes a thick warm flannel. If this invention is a practical one, it will be of great utility and benefit to that portion of humanity which suffers from wearing too much flannel when it is warm, and too little when it is cold. We know that half of the colds that people suffer from in spring time and at the beginning of summer is caused by leaving of the underclothing too suddenly, and if one keeps on the same thickness of flannel in summer as he wears in winter, he is liable to suffer from heat apoplexy and other ills arising from excessive warmth. The *New York Herald* has lately (in the beginning of June) devoted an editorial to the patent. It will prove successful, the patented will quickly realize a fortune. At present the composition of this "magic flannel" is unknown.

This term of mourning for the Western Emperors expired on the 14th, and in consequence the natives are again permitted to shave their heads, from that date.

ALL the Banks in Shanghai have, after communicating with the Chamber of Commerce, agreed to observe the following holidays:—

2 days at New-year (1st January).
2 days at Chinese New-year (about middle of February).
2 days at Easter (in April, changeable).
3 days at Spring Race Meeting (end of April).
1 Bank Holiday from 9 to 11 a.m. for payment of cheques only.
1 day at Queen's Birthday (24th May).
1 day at 4th July.
3 days at Autumn Race Meeting (beginning of November). Banks open from 9 to 11 a.m. for payment of cheques only.
2 days at Christmas (25th December).
17 days.

Our latest advices from Timor only tend to confirm the veracity of the news we gave in on our late numbers with reference to the conflict between the Governor of the Island and the Rev. Father Gomes.

The facts of the case are as follows:—On the occasion of one of the petty chiefs of the Island paying allegiance to the King of Portugal Father Gomes was requested to be in attendance a Government House to administer the necessary oath. It happened that the petty chief referred to was a pagan and Father Gomes very naturally refused to administer the Christian oath. On his refusal being made known to the Governor he was forthwith ordered to be prosecuted by the judicial authorities for disobedience of orders. We leave it to our readers to judge for themselves of the fact of a Governor compelling a minister to perform a ceremony contrary to the rites of the Church. Though there were no grounds at all for any action on the part of the judicial authorities, a prosecution was duly instituted by order of the Governor. At the trial, Father Gomes, either from a lack of confidence that justice would not be done to him or for some other reason, did not put in an appearance; and the result was that the Rev. Father was sentenced to two months imprisonment for contempt of court. It may not be generally known that Father Gomes is the Superior of the Missions in the Island, possesses the dignity of Governor of the Bishopric, and is also a Member of the Council.

One of the legal luminaries of Macao is of opinion that the sentence passed on Father Gomes was most arbitrary. The Rev. Father is now on his way to Macao—Catholic Register.

The Catholic Register extracts the following from *Le Mission Catholique* of Milan:—

"The Holy Father, in recognition of the highly meritorious services rendered by Doctor Richard Alfred O'Brien to the Mission of Hongkong, where for 17 years he has with great zeal and ability, given his professional services gratuitously to the Missionaries of St. Calungs and the Sisters of Charity (Canossian), who there promote the glory of God and the salvation of souls, has been pleased to appoint him, by venerable Brief of 13th May, Knight of the Order of St. Gregory the Great, of the civil class, with authority to wear the habit of this Knightly Order and to carry the Octagonal Golden Cross, in the centre of which is painted a litanies of the Holy Trinity."

We announce with much pleasure this tribute paid to the assiduous care, noble disinterestedness, and devotion to the Church and the Holy See of this illustrious son of Catholic Ireland, with whom on these days we had the pleasure of making acquaintance on his passing through Milan, and we offer him our most sincere congratulations. The intelligence, we are sure, will be received with much satisfaction in Hongkong, where his merits are known to all."

THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

Many people believe—and we have no doubt they are quite correct in their view—that the burden of the work in Downing Street, so far as the Government of Colonies like our own is concerned, falls upon the shoulders of the responsible permanent clerks, and that the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and in almost as great a degree the Under-Secretary, are more representatives of an Idea than a living and moving power in the Establishment—that they have more call on their time and attention in the Upper and Lower Houses in answering questions, explaining and defending what has been done and hinting more or less darkly at what it is intended to do, than in the work-a-day life of Downing Street itself, where routine holds omnipotent sway and whence all the wires are pulled that make the automata dance both near and far away. In view of this it may interest our readers to note the entire staff of the Colonial Office as given in the last edition of the well-known red-covered volume backed in gold C. O."

The establishment of the Colonial Office, so far as it concerns us, is as follows:—

Secretary of State, the Earl of Kimberley, appointed April 28th, 1880.

Parliamentary Under-Secretary, Rt. Hon. M. E. Grant Duff, M.P., April 29, 1880. (Appointed June 30, 1881, Governor of Madras; this office may therefore be said to be now vacant).

Permanent Under-Secretary, Robt. G. W. Herbert, D.C.L., May 1st, 1871.

Assistant Under-Secretaries, (1) Hon. H. Meade, M.A.; May 21st, 1871; (2) John Bramston (formerly Attorney General and Acting Judge of the Supreme Court, Hongkong), June 30, 1876; and (3) Edward Wingfield, M.A., B.C.L., July 19, 1878.

The Private Secretary to the Secretary of State is Robert Bickerstaffe, (April 29, 1880), and Assistant Private Secretary R. L. Antrobus. There are besides between 40 and 50 clerks of various grades, many of whom are entrusted with various special duties or departments of the work, and a dozen or so of messengers.

The distribution of business in the Colonial Office is as interesting as any feature of the system.

The Permanent Under-Secretary (Mr Herbert) deals with all political and constitutional questions; the general, supervision is confined to his hands, and papers on all subjects go before him before they are submitted to the Secretary of State.

The work of the three Under-Secretaries is apportioned as follows:—

The Hon. R. H. Meade:—Colonial Estimates, Finance, Currency, Public Works, Pensions, Military Questions, Requisitions for Supplies; and other business with Crown Agents, Accounts, Miscellaneous Business of General Department, and Office Arrangements. Business connected with Ceylon, Hongkong, Labuan, Straits Settlements, West Africa, and Cyprus.

Mr. John Bramston:—General Legal Business, Settlement of Commissions, Warants, Charters, Orders in Council, &c., Postal and Telegraph Businesses, National Education, Education, and Ecclesiastical Questions. Business connected with the North American, Australasian and South African Colonies, and Fiji.

Mr. Edward Wingfield:—Colonial Laws and Ordinances, and other Legal Business, Land and Immigration, Correspondence on Merchant Shipping and Mercantile Marine Questions, Quarantine, Prisons, Hospitals, and Lunatic Asylums, Circulars, Parliamentary and other Printing. Business connected with West Indian Colonies, Mauritius, Malta, Gibraltar, St. Helena, Falkland Islands, and Heligoland.

The Order of St. Michael and St. George, which is purely Colonial Order, has a department for its own exclusive use in the office. The other departments into which the work is divided are (1) the Eastern Colonies Department, (2) the West Indian Department, (3) the North American and Australian Department, (4) the African and Mediterranean Department, (5) the General Department, (6) Emigration, and (7) the Financial Department. Each Department has its own staff of Clerks. The Eastern Department comprises Ceylon, Hongkong, Labuan, Straits Settlements (Singapore, Peiping, Malacca), Mauritius and Seychelles. The first-class Clerk-in-charge is Mr. G. W. B. de Robeck, and the other clerks are A. A. Pearson, F. Graham, and C. P. Lucas. And on the *lèse dîs* of such sucking statesmen as these many questions, decided, many delays caused and many muddles made which a less stringent centralisation would leave to the discretion of able, trusted and experienced officers on the spot, to the great saving of the rate-payers' money and the spread of contentment and prosperity generally, and throughout the Crown Colonies especially. We may be able to return to the question later on "How Crown Colonies are governed from Downing Street," on which there is a great deal now and striking yet to be told, although much has been said and written already on the same subject.

Law Notice.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—Saturday, 23rd July, 11 a.m.—In the matter of Wan Kai Kwai, a bankrupt.—Dividend Meeting in the Registrar's Office.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WAI-SING.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

July 22nd.

Sir.—The details given in the local journals concerning the Wai-Sing Lottery in Macao, and the incidents in connection with it, have attracted the attention of some right-minded people, both here and in Canton; and I have reason to say that the Old Farmer is not likely to reap the benefit of his Farm in peace.

We announce with much pleasure this tribute paid to the assiduous care, noble disinterestedness, and devotion to the Church and the Holy See of this illustrious son of Catholic Ireland, with whom on these days we had the pleasure of making acquaintance on his passing through Milan, and we offer him our most sincere congratulations.

"The intelligence, we are sure, will be received with much satisfaction in Hongkong, where his merits are known to all."

SUPREME COURT.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION.
(Before His Honor Acting Prince Judge, J. Russell, Esq.)

Friday, July 22nd.

YU AFUNG v. LEE (85).—This was a case in which plaintiff sued the defendant for the price of a pair of trousers. It was before the Court last week.

Andrew Hanson, Captain of the *Jewel*, said he did not have the bill which he got from the plaintiff, as he did not care of it. He did not recollect the amount of the bill, and could not swear whether it did not amount to \$20, and the plaintiff recited it to \$22. He had no memory bills that he could not recollect such parity bills as this. (The Judge remarked that surely it was not so long ago but what he could remember.) Witness thought he reduced the bill about half a dollar on some white suits.

He recollects some conversation between the mate and the Chinaman regarding some clothes. Witness said he wrote in the tailor's book (but plaintiff said he did not). Witness said he was under the impression that he did write, but would not swear that he did so. The bargain made between Lee and the plaintiff was the same as that made between witness and the plaintiff.

Lee, the mate, swore that when he returned the trousers there were no holes in them, and proceeded to inform the Court that these trousers were simply for wearing on the voyage to San Francisco. He did not require them for Hongkong, as he had over twenty suits of white clothes to wear.

Plaintiff said that the boat people saw the trousers when he got them back.

The Judge said he must see the boat people. He wanted to see at the bottom of all this.

The boatman, who had been sent for, then gave evidence. He remembered going off to the ship with complainant. He also recollects the trousers and jacket. He would know the trousers again, because complainant in folding them up showed him some holes in them.

The boatman belonging to the Court, who had gone with complainant, to search for the boatman, said that the two had had no communication.

The Judge said that the safest course he could adopt would be to non-suit the plaintiff. He could not put on the face of the evidence of the Captain and first officer be quite satisfied that the price of the clothing was to be \$4, but he could not imagine that the captain and chief officer of a ship should conspire together in order to save \$1. He could hardly accept plaintiff's statement about the holes. If he had seen the holes he might have gone back and shown them.

As regards the evidence of the boatman, although he had taken every precaution, he was not quite sure that there had been no communication. The evidence in the case had been so utterly conflicting that he could not give judgment. There was something very reprehensible on one side or the other; either the officers had sworn to lie or the plaintiff had.

CARL LINDROOS & SOACHENG (\$9.50).—Plaintiff sued defendant for this amount as compensation for cloth spoiled.

Plaintiff said that defendant had represented himself as a tailor. Witness had bought some cloth from the Police Store and given it to defendant to make into a suit of clothes. He had made a mess of the thing, and he would be ashamed to put them on. The charge was to be \$4.

The Judge said that if he employed inferior tailors he must not expect superior work.

The first defendant said he wanted to remark that the sentence to which he had been subjected was a very severe and long one, bearing in mind the fact which he had already stated that he did not do it.

The Judge told the prisoner that the Jury had found him guilty, and he quite agreed with the Jury that that was the only verdict they could bring in on the evidence before them.

The prisoners were then removed, both protesting loudly against their being compelled to suffer for a felony which may have been committed but which they were prepared solemnly to declare they had no connection with.

(Before the Acting Prince Judge, Hon. J. Russell.)

LARCENY IN A DWELLING HOUSE.

Pang Aching, who was convicted of larceny in a dwelling house and pleaded guilty to two previous convictions, was next sentenced.

The Judge said that any person who stole more than \$25 value from a dwelling house was liable to fourteen years' penal servitude.

The prisoner in this case had stolen some \$50 worth. This was a serious case, and was plainly proved against the prisoner. There was a burglary clearly established. There was a breaking and a theft-taking. He was seen at half-past four o'clock taking the box away. It was only owing to the vigilance of the servant boy who was employed on the other side of the street, who happened to be on the verandah and had his suspicions aroused and accosted the man, that he was not able to make away with all the booty he had stolen. The sentence of the Court was that he suffer five years' penal servitude.

Complainant stated that prisoner, who is night soil coolie, had lifted three knives from a table where the members of the guard had been messing. He gave him in custody.

One month's imprisonment with hard labour.

(Before the Hon. M. S. Tonnochy, Acting Police Magistrate.)

FRIDAY, July 22.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Chun Aising and Chan Apo were charged with larceny in an unlawful possession of a plank.

P. C. 823 said that this morning about 7 o'clock he saw the two defendants in Queen's Road, carrying a plank. When he asked the plank to the Second Street. They, however, would not go there with witness. He accordingly took them to the Station.

The first defendant said the second engaged him to carry the plank, and the second was equally positive that the first had engaged him.

Fined \$2 or seven days in gaol with hard labour.

(Before the Hon. M. S. Tonnochy, Acting Police Magistrate.)

ASSAULT.

Lai Anow (who-case has been several times before the Court) charged with assault, was to-day fined \$5 or three weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

Young Akwai, remanded from the 11th of July, charged with assaulting and robbing a married Chinese woman, was to-day ordered to enter into a personal recognisance of \$25 to be of good behaviour for three months.

THE CASE OF STABBING BY A WOMAN.

Chun Kual Choi, a woman, who was convicted of wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm, and who pleaded guilty to an alternative charge of wounding, was next called upon to state whether she had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon her.

The woman, who is of a remarkable volatile disposition, entered into a twenty-minute's yarn about the case. She had said in the course of the trial that a woman was just like a dog, if it was not teased or kicked it would not bite. She now continued in the same strain, and gave one of the most elaborate defences that ever was laid before the Supreme Court of this Colony or any other Court of Justice. She began by saying that she hoped their Lordships (as evidently thought both the learned judges on the Bench were dealing with her case) would clearly and closely discriminate, and would sentence her fairly and properly if she had offended against the law. She had not been down in Hongkong before the fifth moon of last year. Her husband brought her down here. She belonged to Wan Chow. Her husband went away with a vessel on the 11th of June, and did not return until the 11th of July. She was charged with stabbing this man, trying to kill him. How could she have been so wicked as to do this kind of thing? She had never been broken up, and was a proper and virtuous girl.

Defendant had ordered her to go to the police station to answer to the charge, and she had refused to do so. After that she had proved her virtue by refusing to do as this woman, the first accuser against her, wished her to do—to be unfair to her husband!

The Judge said that Mr MacEwan had been sent for and would be here presently. He would defer sentence until he saw whether Mr MacEwan had anything to say on behalf of the prisoner.

On the arrival of the Assistant Harbour Master, the first prisoner repeated, in substance, the statement he had previously made, laying stress also on the fact that none of the opium alleged to have been stolen was found in his possession. He

also said that nobody could go up the hill by the way it was stated by the witnesses that he had gone.

The second prisoner said he knew nothing about this charge. He had nothing to do with any theft of opium or anything else. He was watching the light at the time the theft was alleged to have been committed. The chief man might know what was done and able to explain. He knew absolutely nothing about the affair and could not tell now what a charge came to be made against him.

His Lordship said he had himself no doubt that the two prisoners before him took the opium from the men who had proved the case against them, took it in the way these men had described. It was quite impossible for men who were strangers to this place to have come as they had done to the authorities here, to have named and described the scene of the robbery that had been committed, and to have identified the men who took their opium as those men had done, unless there was truth in what MacEwan said he had to say for them.

Mr MacEwan having been put into the box, said that these men had been in the service since 1866 and 1869 respectively; he had been placed in the same billets as the two prisoners before him.

His Lordship said he had himself no doubt that the two prisoners

THE CHINA MAIL.

4

Intimations.

Visitors' Column.

THE CHINA REVIEW.
The daily-explored regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries* on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW; or Notes and Queries on the Far East, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, for annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes all original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Fossils, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Maniera and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago, and the "Far East," generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian, or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a résumé in each number of the content of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned ecclesiastics should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty-page monthly, replete with what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address *China Review*, Hongkong.—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.).

Trübner's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries* on China and Japan, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, so far as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social development, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may easily be derived from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now abundantly cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *She King*, by the Rev. E. J. Etel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connexion with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese post-stateman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-po, by Mr. E. G. Brown, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum, delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the editors and associates necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Macao, Saloon, and other places frequented by the Chinese, consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone, in almost limitless. It on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other it deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials with Local Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to

GEO. MURRAY HAIN,

China Mail Office.

FREDERIC ALGAR,
COLONIAL NEWSPAPER & COMMIS-
SION AGENT,
11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,
London.

THE Colonial Press supplied with News-
paper, Books, Type, Ink, Proses,
Papers, Correspondents, Letters, and any
European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised July 1st, 1881.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, triple, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets or papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor cause anything whatever to be inserted except bond fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though written by hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, bonds, music, &c. The charge on them is the same as for books, but, whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially printed paper, it will not be charged less than 6 cents.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 5 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Brazil, Peru, Chili, Venezuela, The Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guyana, Honduras, Cuba, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The Australian Group, and S. Africa.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—

Letters, 10 cents per oz.

Post Cards, 8 cents each.

Registration, 10 cents.

Newspapers, 2 cents each.

Books, Patterns, &c., 2 cents per oz.

Comm. Papers, 2 cents per oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Hawaiian Kingdom:—

Letters, 10 cents.

Registration, 5 cents.

Newspapers, 2 cents.

Books & Patterns, 5 cents.

West Indies (Non Union):—Bolivia

Costa Rica, Nicaragua.

Stores, Books, &c.

General Outfitter, Hosier, Tailor, &c.—T. N. DRISCOLL, 45 and 47, Queen's Road; by special appointment to H.E. the Governor.

Chronometers, Watches, Jewellery, Maps and Charts.—G. FALCONER & CO., Queen's Road Central.

American and English Stores, Books, and specially selected Cigars.—MAC-EVAN, FRICKEL & CO.

Chair and Boat Hire.

LEGALISED TARIFF OF FARES FOR CHAIRS,
CHAIR BEARERS, AND BOATS,
IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Pullaway Boats.

Half hour, ... 10 cts.; Hour, ... 20 cts.

Three hours, 60 cts.; Six hours, ... 70 cts.

Day (from 6 to 6), One Dollar.

To VICTORIA PEAK.

Single Trip.

Four Coolies, ... \$1.00

Three Coolies, ... 85

Two Coolies, ... 70

Return (direct or by Pak-foo-tum).

Four Coolies, ... \$1.50

Three Coolies, ... 1.20

Two Coolies, ... 1.00

To VICTORIA GAP (TO LEVEL OF UMBRELLA
SEAT).

Single Trip.

Four Coolies, ... \$0.60

Three Coolies, ... 50

Two Coolies, ... 40

Return (direct or by Pak-foo-tum).

Four Coolies, ... \$1.00

Three Coolies, ... 85

Two Coolies, ... 70

The Return Fare embraces a trip of not more than three hours.

For every hour or part of an hour above three hours, each Coolie will be entitled to an additional payment of 5 cents.

Day Trip (Peak), ... \$0.75 each Coolie.

(12 hours) ... \$0.50 each Coolie.

Licensed Bearers (each).

Hour, ... 10 cents.

Half Day, ... 35 cents.

Day, ... 50 cents.

BOAT AND COOLIE HIRE.

BOATS.

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900
picks, per Day, ... \$3.00

1st Class Cargo Boat of 9 or 900
picks, per Load, ... 2.00

2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600
picks, per Day, ... 2.50

2nd Class Cargo Boat of 800
picks, per Load, ... 1.75

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-ka Boat of 800
picks, per Day, ... 1.00

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-ka Boat of 800
picks, Half Day, ... 50

Sampans, ... \$1.00

or Pullaway Boat, per Day, ... 20

One Hour, ... 10

Half-an-Hour, ... 10

After 6 p.m., ... 10 cents extra.

Nothing in this Scale prevents private
agreements.

FIRST COOLIES.

Scale of Fares for Street Coolies.

One Day, ... 25 cents.

Half Day, ... 12

One Hour, ... 5

Half Hour, ... 3

Nothing in the above Scale to affect private
agreements.

Local Parcel Post.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commanding at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore B., and those in the body of the Harbour C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

SECTION.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.

2. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.

3. From Naval Yard to the Pier.

4. From P. and G. Co.'s Office to Pedder's Wharf.

5. From Naval Yard to the Pier.

6. From P. and G. Co.'s Office to the Naval Yard.

7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.

8. From Pier to East Point.

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